The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Secret Why He was Not Prosecuted explained by Judge Clifford, of Massachusetts.

The Charleston *Daily News*, March 29, is responsible for the following revelations made by Judge Clifford, last week at a [illegible] party given in that city by Colonel [illegible] others to a number of distinguished [illegible] gentlemen, who, at Col. [illegible] members of the leading [illegible] Carolina. The *News* [illegible] to the conversation [illegible] Parkham murder, in which Judge Clifford prosecuted as Attorney General of Massachusetts:

Another event of great historical interest in which Judge Clifford participated was the solemn consultation of a small number of the most able lawyers of the North at Washington, a few months after the war, upon the momentous question as to whether the Federal government should commence

A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AGAINST THE HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS

for his participation and leadership in the secession war. In this council, which was surrounded at the time with the utmost secrecy, and which has never been described, were United States Attorney General Speed, Judge Clifford, the Hon. William M. Evarts, and perhaps half a dozen others, who had been selected from the whole Northern profession for their legal ability and acumen, and the result of their deliberation was the sudden abandonment of the case by the Federal Government in view of the insurmountable difficulties in the way of getting a final conviction, which were revealed by their patient study of the law bearing upon the case. Mr. Hoadley, then and now a near neighbor and intimate friend of Judge Clifford, relates that before the latter set out for Washington to join this conference he paid him (Mr. Hoadley) the compliment of calling upon him to consult upon

THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION

which he was about to assist in solving, and it was agreed between them that unless it were clear that the conviction of Mr. Davis would follow his trial, and that the law and the facts on the side of the prosecution would be irresistible in the Supreme Court as well as in whatever court of original jurisdiction the case might be initiated, it would be the part of wisdom and true statesmanship as well as policy not to begin the prosecution. The conference took place, and was long, learned and profound. The federal constitution, the law of nations, the decisions of the Supreme Court in the trial of Aaron Burr, and

OTHER CAUSES CELEBRES,

having more or less bearing on the case then under consideration, and the whole list of State trials in the history of the civilized world were studied, weighed, analyzed and dissected. The council was divided upon some points and agreed upon others. Some were at first strenuous for prosecution, others who had weighed the subject more carefully insisted from the first upon the futility of such a course, and finally the wiser counsels of the latter prevailed, and the proposed prosecution of Mr. Davis was as will be remembered, suddenly abandoned, although it may doubtless be news to many of our readers to learn that this sudden change of policy was the first direct result of this solemn conclave. After the council had adjourned, and Judge Clifford had returned to his home, Mr. Hoadley inquired the result of their deliberations, and Judge Clifford made

A STRIKING AND CHARACTERISTIC REPLY.

in something like the following language: "Remarkable as the fact may appear, we find that the laws of the United States are not so constructed as to afford any certainty of punishment for high treason or rebellion, and Mr. Davis if arraigned under them cannot be brought to conviction. Perhaps it is that the men who framed our fundamental law and system of government, and who were then fighting for liberty with halters about their necks, did not pay much attention to the question of punishing in the future the acts which they were committing themselves."

Chinese Treatment of Animals.—They never punish; hence a mule, that, in the hands of a foreigner, would be not only useless but dangerous to every one about it, becomes in the possession of a Chinaman, as quiet as a lamb and as tractable as a dog. We never beheld a runaway, a jibing, or a vicious mule or pony in a Chinaman's employment; but found the same rattling, cheerful pace maintained over heavy or light roads by means of a turr-r or cluck-k, the beast turning to the right or left, and stopping, with but a hint from the reins. This treatment is extended to all the animals they press into their service. Often have I admired the tact exhibited in getting a large drove of sheep through narrow, crowded streets and allies, by merely having a little boy to lead one of the quietest of the flock in front; the others steadily followed, without the aid either from a yelping cur or a cruel goad. Cattle, pigs and birds are equally cared for.

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.

The Annual Catch Greater than that of the Newfoundland Cod Fisheries—Interesting Details.

Very few persons, even in Virginia, are aware that fisheries of the Potomac form one of the most important interests of the country. On the main river and its tributaries are over one hundred "established shores," some of them of limited extent, but many of them large establishments, employing a heavy force of men and teams, and requiring a large capital and great experience and good judgment in their management. The fisheries proper are all above Mathias's Point; all that is done below that being in a limited way for a local supply. This is owing in part to the expense of clearing the hauling-ground, filled as it is with "oyster-rock"—large boulders of oyster shells and oysters cemented in a mass—but more to the fact that the water being salt the fish hold the channel, and, passing on rapidly, do not spread over the bars and middle grounds till they "strike" the fresher water above. The shores in the vicinity of Aquia creek do a rather large business in favorable seasons in winter fishery—*i. e.*, for rock perch, and cat-fish; but the proper fishing season for

SHAD AND HERRING

does not usually open till about the middle of March, and continues about sixty days. For this, fishing seins are used according to the width of the river, from half a mile to a mile and a half in length, and from a fathom to three or four deep, according to the depth of water fished over, and requiring from thirty to sixty men to handle them, and from four to eight horses at the capstans, and using up six hours from the time of "laying out" till they are again "landed." To meet the great expense of such an establishment and secure a reasonable profit on the capital invested there must be caught during the season over one million herring and an equal weight of shad and bunch fish, and these must be sold in a favorable market. The market was formerly at the "shores," to farmers who came from far in the interior to lay in their stock of fish. This visit, you may well believe, was an event of great importance to the planter, who had collected all the surplus bacon, flour, dried fruit, and perhaps a little apple jack, to be disposed of in the towns through which his route lay; but to the few negroes who were permitted to attend him it was the opening of the gates of the celestial city; it was the reward held out for faithful service, and furnished rich food for talk for many a long year; and to have enjoyed the visit twice would have required the grace of "Uncle Tom" to remain in a proper state of humility. Since the era of railroads this whole business is changed, and Alexandria has become the centre of the fish trade; the "catch," being sent there daily by sailing vessels or steamers, are sold at auction in bulk, not always, and lately not often, advantageously to the catcher. To checkmate the combinations to depress the market the seinemen have this year established their own packing-house, in which their "cargo" is left if a fair price is not bid in the market. A large and rapidly increasing business is done in Washington in ice-packing.

THE GILLERS.

This consumes the entire catch of the "gillers," whose name is legion, and whose fish are thought to be larger, or at least more evenly large, than the seine-caught. These gillers are not the rough fishermen of the pictures, but are many of them men of means and character, who come on from "the Jersey's," Philadelphia, and other more northern towns, with nets of great length and costly boats, which ride safely any storm, and rent "a front" to bring them inside the law, and after two months of diligent "minding their own business" return with well-lined pockets. Their fish, as I have already said, and of late many seine-caught fish, are sent off in ice by rail to all the North and West, and the traveler who starts from Washington in the morning can sup at Elmira or Rochester on Potomac shad that journeyed with him. The entire result of a season is a catch of from

THIRTY TO FIFTY MILLIONS

of herring and an equal weight of shad and "bunch" fish; *i. e.*, rock, perch, &c., and a bulk of offal which, at the lower shores, is equal to one third of the saleable fish. This furnishes an amount of food equal to or greater than that furnished by the entire annual catch of codfish on the banks of Newfoundland. That gives two millions of cod, or about thirty millions of pounds; this, about twenty million pounds of herring and an equal weight of all others, or about forty millions total result.—*Washington Star.*

A Life for a Life.

It is certainly an axiom that, until the millennium is reached and there is no guilt at all in the world, crime can only be prevented by the fear of punishment, and just in the degree that retribution follows swift and impartially upon the heels of crime does the world more nearly approximate to that blissful state. It may be regarded as another axiom that the punishment must be commensurate with the crime, and upon this basis are all criminal laws of the civilized world founded. And, as wilful and deliberate murder is the highest crime of which the law takes cognizance, so must the severest penalties of the law be visited upon that most grievous offence. Death is the severest penalty which the law may enforce, and death has, and we think properly, been adjudged as the proper punishment for calculated and malicious murder.

Floriculture.—All lovers of flowers must remember, that one blossom allowed to mature or "go to seed," injures the plant more than a dozen new buds. Cut your flowers then, all of them, before they begin to fade. Adorn your rooms with them; put them on your tables; send boquets to your friends who have no flowers; or exchange favors with those who have. You will surely find that the more you cut off, the more you will have. All roses after they cease to bloom should be cut back, that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for next year.

Sand-Storm[illegible] Water Spouts.

Not less ter[illegible] the great sand-storms which sometimes sweep over the vast deserts of Africa and Asia. The Hungarian savant, Arminius Vambery, who traveled through many countries of the East in the disguise of a dervish, graphically describes one of these tempests, encountered while traversing the desert between Khiva and Bokhara. Having quitted the country of the Turcomans and the Oxus, his caravan penetrated the sandy waste. The fatigue of marching was terrible. Camels and asses sank nearly to the knees in the fine sand. The second morning they camped at a station bearing the charming name of Adamkyrylgan (which means "the place where men perish"). A dismal prospect extended on every side. Let the reader picture to himself a sea of sand stretching out to the horizon, on one hand rising into wave-like hills, on the other smooth and level as a lake. Not a bird was visible in the air, not a sign of living creature on the earth—nothing but traces of death in the bleaching bones of man or beast, thrown into heaps, the ghastly guide-posts of the caravan! After five days of weary marching, during which the water gave out, they neared the limit of the desert, and all eyes were eagerly searching to discover a shepherd's hut or a drove of cattle, when the leader drew attention to an approaching cloud of dust, and ordered every one to lose no time in dismounting from the camels. The poor brutes themselves discerned the coming of the terrible "Tebbad," or sand-storm; uttering a loud cry, they fell on their knees, stretched their long necks along the ground, and strove to bury their heads in the sand. Vambery and his companions intrenched themselves behind the crouching animals, lying there as under cover of a wall; and scarcely had they done so when the wind rushed over them with a dull, clattering sound, leaving them in its rapid flight, covered with a crust of sand two fingers thick. "The first particles that touched me," says Vambery, "seemed to burn like a rain of fiery flakes." Had they encountered the storm deeper in the desert, all must have perished. Tebbad is a Persian word, signifying fever-wind. It is most to be dreaded in the sandy deserts where it may not only bring the torture of the fever, but overwhelm everything under dense volumes of sand.

Less destructive in their effects, but hardly less terrifying to the beholder are the enormous sand colums raised by whirlwinds in the sandy deserts of Asia and Africa. They sometimes assume the most fantastic shapes, and move with almost incredible swiftness. We can easily imagine that the superstitious children of the desert saw in these enormous phenomena the manifestation of supernatural power, and that the whirling columns of sand and dust took shape in their minds as the dreaded genii and afrites of the *Arabian Nights*. Unlike the great sand-storms of which we have just been speaking, which sometimes overwhelm caravans and extend the desert area over vast tracts of fertile land, these sand spouts, as they may be called, rarely produce much mischief. M. Flamarion relates several instances where the whirlwind or tornado which occasions them has done great damage to villages in France.

Analogous to the sand columns are the water-spouts frequently observed at sea, and sometimes also on land. They are columns of cloud or water, generally in the shape of a double cone, having its least diameter in the middle, and reaching from a low cloud to the surface of the land or water. When formed at sea by the action of the wind, they generally begin to form at the surface of the water, rising gradually until they meet the upper portion, which nearly at the same time begins to descend from the cloud. On land they almost invariably commence in the under surface of a cloud and descend rapidly until they reach the earth. At sea the spout or spouts, when formed, move in the direction of the wind, with a horizontal, whirling motion; and when several of them are observed together, as is frequently the case, they present a majestic spectacle. Even when there is apparently no wind, the spouts may be seen to move along the surface of the water, sometimes in different directions, and to bend and twist as if violently agitated by some interior force. Some observers say that the formation of these spouts is accompanied by a dull rumbling noise, like that of a heavy cataract heard from a distance; the parting is sometimes followed by a loud report. The column sometimes disappears, as if it were drawn up into the cloud from which it depended, sometimes in a heavy fall of rain, and at other times in a solid mass of water, popularly known as "a cloud burst." The sailors' theory that a water-spout can be dissipated by a cannon-shot is not generally accepted.

Many of the most remarkable water-spouts have appeared on land, and these are frequently very destructive in their march. We have an account of one which is said to have broken in Lancashire, England, which for the distance of a mile tore up the earth to the depth of several feet as if it had been furrowed by some gigantic plow. In the Autumn of 1859, a water-spout burst near Calcutta, India, inundating a grassy plain to the extent of half a square mile to the depth of six inches; two weeks were required to drain off the water.

A Newspaper.—A man eats up a pound of sugar and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in his mind, to be enjoyed anew and to be used whenever inclination or occasion calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man; it is the wisdom of one of the age and of the past ages too.

A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the times in general information; besides they never think much, or find much to talk about. And then there are the little ones growing up in ignorance without any taste for reading.

Besides all these evils, there's the wife, who when her work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her, or divert her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle. Who, then, would be without a newspaper?

Tobacco Interest of Western North Carolina.

The following is in response to a note of enquiry addressed by us to Mr. S. C. Shelton, an old Virginia farmer and tobacco raiser and manufacturer, who now resides near this place:

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 13th, 1879.

Messrs. Rollins & Eve:

Gentlemen:—At your request I make the following statement in regard to the tobacco interest in Western North Carolina. In the year 1869 I commenced the enterprise by planting about two acres on my farm near this place. The quality was good, and the crop equal in quantity to the new land of Virginia.

The next year, 1870, I planted about 30 acres and other gentlemen of enterprise also planted small crops. The yield for the county that year was about 50,000 pounds. This I bought and it was manufactured and sold in the same markets and in competition with the stock produced in Virginia, and the old tobacco counties of this State. A sample of my own crop of that year was exhibited at the State Agricultural fair and was awarded first premium.

The next year, 1871, my crop amounted to 40,000 pounds, while others as far as I could ascertain to about 200,000 pounds.

Samples of my crop and that of Mr. W. B. Smith's were exhibited at the Richmond, Va., Fair, and took the two first premiums offered by the Virginia State Agricultural Society.

I shipped about 130,000 pounds of the crop of 1871, to parties in Virginia and manufactured about 40,000. The rest was bought and manufactured by other parties.

From the best information I can get, there is half a million pounds for sale now, in the counties of Buncombe and Madison alone, the production of last year, 1872.

The quality is excellent, and for the most part will bring a good price.

The counties of Cherokee, Macon, &c., all west of Asheville, as well as part of Yancey, are as well adapted to the production of this staple, as Buncombe and Madison, and perhaps better, and there are thousands upon thousands of acres in each of these counties, of as fine tobacco land as I ever saw in Virginia, and when once developed will be a source of untold wealth to Western North Carolina.

I am very truly yours,
Samuel C. Shelton.

Walking and Walkers.

The way in which people come down stairs affords a field for much observation and comment. An awkward man never looks so awkward as when he is descending a staircase; while many who cut a pretty good figure on the street, show to but very poor advantage while passing through the trying ordeal of getting down stairs. A careful observer will find this quite a branch in itself, and a source of much amusement.

But really, it is lamentable, when we consider it, how much needless effort and fatigue is imposed upon poor humanity, how much unnecessary wear and tear of human mechanism, and how much injury is received, directly or indirectly, through this erroneous habit of walking. Order is most truly heaven's first law, for it makes crooked places strait, and difficult things easy. Walking, which is one of the easiest and gentlest methods of physical exercise when it is engaged in in a proper manner, may be made the most toilsome and exhausting through ignorance or disregard of the rules that should govern it. Regularity is one of the first of these rules. The route-step, or, as it is sometimes called, fatigue-step, is rightly named, being a most fatiguing step indeed; and it is only resorted to when the character of the ground makes it impossible for troops to keep together in any order, and the toiling soldiers soon droop and lag under it. But when, upon nearing a turn, or striking upon a good road, the music strikes up the inspiriting march with the rhythmical accompaniment of the drums, the tired men spring forward with renewed energy, and falling into step, place themselves *en rappori* with the great universal spirit of order, and proceed on their way with scarce a thought of fatigue. If any one is disposed to attribute this to the effect of music entirely, let him, if he can, time his steps to the imaginary beating of a drum, and see how far he will be able to go, and with how little fatigue.—*Science of Health.*

Madison as a Temperance Man.

Many years ago, when the temperance movement began in Virginia, ex-President Madison lent the weight of his influence to the cause. Case-bottles and decanters disappeared from the side-board at Montpelier—wine was no longer dispensed to the many visitors at that hospitable mansion. Nor was this all. Harvest began, but the customary barrel of whisky was not purchased, and the song of the scythemen in the wheatfield languished. In lieu of whisky, there was a beverage most innocuous, unstimulating and unpalatable to the army of dusky laborers.

The following morning, Mr. Madison called in his head-man to make the usual inquiry, "Nelson, how comes on the crop?"

"Po'ly, Mars' Jeems, mons'us po'ly."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Things is seyus."

"What do you mean by serious?"

"We gwine los' dat crap."

"Lose the crop! Why should we lose it?"

"'Cause dat ar crap ar heap too big a crap to be gethered 'thout whisky. Lasses and water nuver gethered no crap sence do worl' war' made, ner 'taint gwine to."

Mr. Madison succumbed; the whisky procured, the "crap" was "gethered," case-bottles and decanters reappeared, and the ancient order was restored at Montpelier, never again to be disturbed.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Philadelphia *Press* says of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

"There is not an hour that this body is in session in which a swindle is not introduced in some manner. Let the people ray for an early adjournment.

A Horrible Calamity.

A Michigan Farmer Returns Home from a Party to Find his Three Daughters Burned to Death.

Mr. Henry Peters is a farmer who lives or did live until last night, in a comfortable log house in Gross Point, a mile north of the Jefferson avenue. His family consisted of a wife and four daughters, the eldest of the latter being only fifteen years of age. Last evening, in company with his wife, he went to a neighbor's house to attend what the country people call a "barn raising," a meeting which combines industry and pleasure, leaving these four girls at home. The night was spent very pleasantly and Mr. Peters and his wife remained until a late hour, little thinking of the terrible fate which had fallen upon their children. When they returned home this morning they found, where their house had been a heap of blackened ruins. Their oldest daughter, who, after anxious seaching, was found in the neighborhood almost dead with fright, and seriously burned, told them that at about eleven o'clock that night, after all the children had been abed and asleep for some time, she was awakened by a great heat, and, opening her eyes, discovered the bed and the room enveloped in flames. She sprung from the bed, dragging one of her sisters with her, and made her way through the smoke and flames as best as she could to the nearest window. Before she reached the window her youngest sister fainted with pain and terror, and she was unable to save her. She clung to the clothing of her dying sister, which in her efforts to drag her from the flame-enveloped house, were torn from her body. She leaped out of the window blinded and exhausted, and could only stand horror-stricken outside as the pitiless tongues of flame lapped up the dry timbers of the house, and made an impassable barrier to her return. The three children were burned almost to a cinder, scarcely enough of their bodies remaining to identify them from the rest of the debris.—*Detroit Union, March 25th.*

A Florida Story.

The following story is told of the expedient by which a Florida Judge obtained his confirmation to office. It was in the "good old times" when the immaculate Reed was Governor. The name of our hero was sent to the Senate for confirmation, and was promptly rejected. The defeated aspirant met a Radical Senator that evening, and, very much chop-fallen, bewailed his discomfiture—"I don't care for the office," said he, "but this nearly unanimous vote against me seriously affects my character. I have $6,000 in cash at home, and I would freely sacrifice it to wipe away this stain from my reputation. The Senator's eyes kindled with a pleasant and sympathetic glow as he offered this advice: "Send for that money. It is possible that this matter may yet be satisfactorily arranged." Away sped the Judge for his home, and without delay expressed to his own address at the capital a package mrrked "C. O. D.," said to contain six thousand dollars. Returning to the capital the office-seeker found the sympathetic Senator. "Did you get that money!" inquired the Legislator. "Yes, it is now in the express office, and the charge on it is seven dollars and a half, and I have not a cent." "Here take this," said the Senator, handing over the amount required to secure the package. It was promptly relieved, was forthwith exhibited to the virtuous Senators, and a reconsideration and nearly unanimous confirmation followed. The newly-made Judge handed the coveted package to the Senator, who, with a number of friends retired to examine it, and found, instead of greenbacks, a lot of nicely folded tissue-paper. Wrathful and thirsting for vengeance, the Senator went for the Judge. "Look here, Mr. Judge, you can't play that swindle on me!" "Oh!" said his Honor, complacently, with his finger stuck suggestively on one side of his nose, "you call that a swindle, do you? But what are you going to do about it? you don't dare to blow!" Thus the interview terminated, and the Judge went forward to the discharge of his new duties.

A Parent Plays Indian and gets the Worst of It.

A New Yorker is very much annoyed because his two boys have read so many Indian stories that they have gone wild with anxiety to go out on the prairies hunting for the real noble red man. The man was taking a nap after dinner in an easy chair, when he was awakened by an alarming noise, and a strange sensation in his head. He jumped up suddenly, and found that one of his boys, dressed in a red table cloth, and his face decorated with blue paint, was trying to scalp his father with a scalping knife, while the other boy dressed in a blanket shawl and a rooster feather flourished a hatchet and emitted war whoops from behind a thicket, composed of two chairs and a card table. The man decided to put a stop to this kind of thing. So next day, while the boys were playing with bows and arrows in the garden, he dressed himself in an Indian costume, and jumped over the fence with a wild, unearthly yell, for the purpose of frightening those children. The oldest boy however, stood his ground, and drawing an arrow to the head, in which was inserted a ten penny nail, he buried it in the chieftain's leg before he took to flight. That night the father walked up the stairs on a crutch, and flogged the family all around before he sent them to bed. He is thinking now of some other way to effect a cure of the sanguinary disposition of his offspring.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Indiana Divorces.—In the expiring hours of its last session the Indiana Legislature administered the death blow to the divorce system, which, for twenty years, has been a disgrace to the Hoosier State. By the terms of the new law a bona fide residence of two years in the State is required of the applicant for divorce, and causes of divorce arising out of the State will not be considered unless they were of a good ground for divorce under the laws of the place where they occurred.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Forests and Rain.

There is now as much water on our globe and held in vapor in its atmosphere as there was when the world was created. We have no reason to suppose that a single drop of it has been lost. The power of the sun may or may not be exactly the same now that it was in the beginning. We cannot say. But practically it is the same. We have year after year just the same number of hot days, and we imagine that if the state of the thermometer were taken daily at a given hour for ten or a hundred years, and the figures added up for each year, the result would show that the sun probably has power to vaporize as much water in one year as in another, all other things being equal. But all other things are not equal. Forests are continually being cut down, and large expanses of territory are yearly being subjected to the action of the sun's rays which previously were protected therefrom by the forests. Wherever this is the case the sun must necessarily convert more water into vapor than it had previously done. This water of course comes back to the earth. It is not lost nor dissipated, nor held as vapor. What, then, becomes of the theory that the destruction of forests reduces the rain fall? We suppose it may be true, notwithstanding the premises we have laid down—true as to localities, but not true as to the globe. The rainfall on the globe must unquestionably be increased as a consequence of increased vaporisation; but the rain may either fail to fall upon the places whence it was drawn, or falling there, may fall in floods which do no good but much harm. Five inches of rain, falling in a particular way—that is, gently when coming down, or at intervals rather than all at once, may do more good than ten inches falling in torrents, or all on one occasion.

Forests, therefore, are not only desirable but indispensable. They not only keep the water back from the ocean for a longer time, but they thereby protect bottom lands from inundation. They temper the climate, promote the health of the people, add to the beauty of every view of which they form a part, and serve as a shelter for domestic animals. It were well, therefore, if every government would encourage the planting and preservation of forests.

What a Florida Orange Grove Yields.

Mr. A. J. Cummings, the editor of the New York *Sun*, who has been on a visit to the land of flowers, gives in one of his letters to that paper the following description of an orange grove on Indian river:

"Dummitt's grove has produced 600,000 oranges this season. He says he will raise a million next year. Three or four years ago the trees were nearly destroyed by insects, but they have fully recovered, and look finer than ever. This grove is celebrated throughout the State. It is looked upon as a of kind of Mecca by the orange-producers of Florida. It costs Captain Dummitt not quite $1,000 a year to keep his magnificent grove in order. Six hundred thousand oranges at two cents a piece on the trees would give him a net income of $11,000 a year, and one million oranges would give him a net income of $19,000. But a first-class grove, fully developed, ought to average 3,000 oranges to the tree. Many trees yield 5,000, and one tree in the old Eaton grove near Enterprise, is said to have produced 10,000 oranges in one year. Dummitt's grove in the hands of a shrewd Yankee, possessed of Dummitt's experience, would turn in an income of $50,000 to $70,000 a year, provided the oranges could be sold at the present price.

"Frost has been seen at Dummitt's, but it is very rare, and never was known to injure the guavas, let alone the oranges. The reason is that the grove is situated upon a stretch of land between two bodies of salt water. The water of Mosquico lagoon and Indian river is much more salt than the water of the ocean. This is owing to the action of the sun and the shallowness of the water."

Caldwell, U. S. Senator from Kansas, who obtained his election by gross bribery and fraud, has resigned his seat. His case was under the consideration of the Senate, and he would in all probability have been expelled.

In the public and private libraries of the United States in 1870, there were forty-five millions of books. There are eleven hundred free municipal libraries, and more than half of them are in New England.

Since the first of January there has been an average of two bodies a day found dead in the waters of New York and Brooklyn. Many of them have borne unmistakable marks of violence.

A trunk exploded in a baggage car at Indianapolis a few days ago, seriously injuring the individual who was handling it roughly. All papers that circulate among railway employees please copy.

The Emperor of Brazil rules ten million souls, two millions being slaves and a quarter of a million Indians, scattered over a territory fifteen times the size of France.

The office of dog-killer pays better than any other office in St. Louis. Last year the dog killer snuffed out the light of 8,000 canines, and pocketed thereof the snug competence of $24,000.

Official modifications have been sent to all members and delegates of the next House of Representatives from districts which are not represented at the Naval Academy, requesting each to nominate a candidate to appear for examination in July. There are now about 100 vacant cadetships at the Academy, caused by those leaving who graduated last year, dismissals, resignations, &c.

John P. Jones, of Nevada, is said to be the richest man in the Senate, and to have paid the most for his seat. Jones is about to build a house in Connecticut avenue in Washington, which will cost $100,000.

The Empress Eugenie is said to have $60,000 a year. The Spanish estates and private property of the Empress are worth $30,000 a year, and the sale of her diamonds, jewelry, and pictures produced $600,000.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1873.

Resources of North Carolina.

We are pleased to see an able cotemporary of a sister State say a few good words for North Carolina, all of which is true as preaching:

"North Carolina has a territory of greater extent than either of the great States of New York or Pennsylvania, and yet her population but slightly exceeds a million. These are scattered sparsely over all the State, the preponderance if any, being in the eastern counties. Although North Carolina has made no special efforts to attract immigration, yet a large number of new settlers have occupied her soil in the last few years, and in every instance where proper industry and economy have prevailed, there has been no lack of success. A very casual view of the resources and capabilities of North Carolina is enough to satisfy one that her position among the sisterhood of States need not be second to any. If immigration shall set toward the South the Old North State will be very sure to attract a pretty large share of it. Let us glance at some of her prominent advantages. Her eastern borders afford large bodies of the finest timber, easily accessible to water transportation. These lands, cleared and drained, are as fine as any in the world, and the fact is demonstrated by the number of settlers in this region and are now working with great profit. The turpentine trees are highly remunerative. The culture of cotton and cereals in the eastern counties is profitable, and properly set with scuppernong, flowers, mish and other native grapes, the soil of this section produces more than twice as many gallons to the acre as Europe can obtain.

The soil of the middle region, extending nearly three hundred miles to the mountains, is either naturally good or capable of being improved to highest point. It produces such crops as cotton, clover, tobacco or grass. All fruits suited to the temperate climate thrive well. The mountain region, which is about two hundred miles in length and about sixty in breadth, is remarkable for its abundant yield of grain crops, its clover, timothy, orchard grass, &c., not being surpassed. The summer climate here is delightful. The country is noted for its water power, the variety and excellence of its apples and grapes, and its fine timber. The minerals in the middle and western part of the State consist of the best iron ores, copper ores, and gold mines are found in several counties. In addition there are several mica mines."—*Norfolk Journal.*

The Homestead and Bankrupt Laws.—Last week we published a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the retrospective view of the Homestead law unconstitutional and therefore void, as impairing the obligation of contracts. Judge Pearson and Judge Brooks, of this State, we believe, were of the same opinion, some time since. We hope that the Bankrupt Law will also be ventilated by the U. S. Supreme Court, as its operation is equally obnoxious, having the same retrospective bearing as the Homestead Act of this State.

See Homestead article in this issue from the Raleigh *News.*

The Modoc War.—The murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, with the probable mortal wounding of Mr. Meacham, does not come altogether unexpectedly, as the outrageous treachery of the Indians of the plains are well known, by the dire experience of years ago; and the recent defeat of the soldiers by this very same Capt. Jack, not only emboldened, but made him reckless of all consequences.

The Government has learned a severe lesson, and it is to be hoped this will end this Quaker warfare. These Indians have outlawed themselves, and should be so treated, and not as if they were civilized beings. It is folly to put it in the power of these devils to butcher at will; and now when Captain Jack wants to talk again let him be assured of a warm reception with summary punishment, as that, it appears, is the only way of bringing him to terms. See full account elsewhere.

Navigating Dan River.—The Danville and Madison papers have been discussing the feasibility of steam navigation on the Dan River. Competent persons are of the opinion that a boat can be built drawing only 12 or 14 inches of water, carrying some fifty tons, rendering the navigation of the Dan between Danville and Madison by such light draught boats practicable.

We wish the enterprise success. Should the navigation of the Dan River be accomplished, we will have strong hopes of yet seeing the Yadkin River made navigable for small boats.

Cotton Claims.—Late Washington dates inform us that the Treasury Department has commenced paying the cotton claims filed under the act of May 18, 1872. Of the more than 1,260 claims presented, covering $6,900,000, more than one-half will be rejected on account of insufficient proof. The claims being paid are for cotton received by the Government agents after the 30th of June, 1865. The time for filing these claims expired on the 18th of November last, and all efforts to extend the time failed.

While alluding to the payment of cotton claims, we are reminded of the frequent inquiry made—what has become of all the claims filed or presented to agents for the seizure of horses from citizens in this section of country?

Brigham Young.—This Mormon leader has resigned his trusteeship of the church, which is a secular office, but retains his presidency. It is said he has made his will le[illegible] his property to his wives and

Connecticut Election.

The substantial Democratic victory in Connecticut, at the recent election for Governor, Legislature and Members of Congress, is worthy of notice. A Democratic Governor is elected by 3,443 majority, a gain on Grant's vote of 7,661. The Legislature is divided—the Republicans having the Senate by a small majority, the Democrats the House by twenty-one members—a gain on the last representation in the House of 42 members. If a U. S. Senator had to be elected, the choice would be with the Democrats, but no vacancy occurs till 1875. In the last Legislature the Republicans had a majority in both branches and a majority of twenty-two on joint ballot.

The cause of this victory is attributed to the Credit Mobilier swindles; the whitewashing of members of Congress engaged in this Credit Mobilier affair; the back pay of $5,000 which members of Congress voted themselves; the increase of the salaries of officials at Washington, by which President Grant receives $100,000—his salary having been increased from $25,000 to $50,000 per annum. All other President's have never received more than $25,000 a year up to this time.

Since the Republican party was organized the Democrats of Connecticut have never before gained so much success. In November, 1864, Lincoln for President got 2,406 majority. In April, 1865, Buckingham, Republican candidate for Governor, obtained a majority of 11,035. In April, 1867, English, Democrat, beat Hawley for Governor by 987. One year later Jewell, Republican, beat English by a small majority. In 1868 Grant carried the State by 3,043. In April, 18[illegible], Jewell got a majority over English of 2,001.—Last November Grant got 4,758 majority over Greeley.

These are the first fruits of Radical misrule; and as the eyes of the people are opened they will see more clearly the frauds and corruptions of the Radical party, and apply the remedy at the ballot box.

The North Carolina Press Association.

It is finally decided that a North Carolina Press Association is to be formed. It has long been considered proper that such an organization should be perfected as early as possible, yet no action was taken in the matter until last May, at Greensboro, three editors, Mr. Williams, of the Raleigh *News*, Mr. Biggs, of the Tarboro *Southerner*, and Mr. Atkinson, of the Asheville *Citizen*, were appointed to take the matter in hand. After nearly twelve months' time, the Chairman of the Committee announces that the meeting to organize the North Carolina Press Association will be held at Goldsboro, on Wednesday, May the 14th.

We believe such an Association will benefit the Press of the State, as it will give the editors an opportunity to consult together, devise ways and means for the general elevation and prosperity of the State press.

We hope the meeting will be a full one, and that much good will result from its deliberations.

The Forest Fires.

The fires in the woods in Virginia and this State were very destructive last week.

At Gordonsville, Va., the fires in the woods raged on all sides of the village, and the entire population was panic-stricken. It destroyed the Railroad station at Melton's, dwelling houses, and everything in its path, causing great destruction of timber.

The counties of Nottoway, Lunenburg, Charlotte, Appomattox, Surry, Pittsylvania, and others suffered severely. The storm and fire on the 9th, commenced its violence about 3 miles South of Madison, confining itself near the route of the Dan River to Danville.

In Caswell county, the ill-famed settlement known as "Hell's Half-acre," containing several small buildings, was destroyed.

In a number of counties in the central and eastern portions of this State, the woods fires were also very destructive to timber, cord wood, fencing, turpentine trees, and in some instances dwellings and outhouses were destroyed.

U. S. Circuit Court.—The Federal Court was in session at Greensboro, last week, Judge Dick presiding. We learn there were fifty cases on the criminal, and thirteen cases on the civil docket.

A few cases for illicit distillation were tried, in which two defendants were convicted and fined $1,000 each, and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

In the case of Henry Clews, against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Judge Dick appointed Major William A. Smith, receiver.

Common School Election.—Returns of the election held on Thursday last, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the people relative to taxation for Common School purposes, are not all in. No doubt, however, is entertained that taxation was voted down in this county.

Tax Listing at the Commissioner's Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday, 22nd and 23rd instants. At Winston on the 24th and 25th insts.

Heavy snow between Omaha and Cheyenne on Tuesday.

Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, who escaped from jail at Havana, has been re-captured.

The wife of Walter F. Leake, Esq., of Rockingham, Richmond county, died in that place on Friday night from disease of the heart. Mrs. Leake was about 45 years of age.

New Internal Revenue Special Tax Law.

From a circular just issued from the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the following taxes are required from dealers for the year ending May 1st, 1874:

Rectifiers,	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale,	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail,	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco,	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco, and on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tabacco,	5
Manufactures of stills,	50
and for each still manufactured,	25
and for each worm manufactured,	20
Manufactures of tobacco,	10
Manufactures of cigars,	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, more than two horses,	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, [illegible] horses,	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, one horse,	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, on foot or public conveyance,	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels,	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more,	100

* * Collectors will mail or deliver to all persons, or firms in their respective districts, who are *thought* to be liable to the payment of a special tax for the year commencing May 1, 1873, a blank, (Form 11, revised,) which will be furnished Collectors, and on receipt of the return on such form, *and the amount of the tax*, the proper special-tax stamp should be issued, and the attention of the tax-payer called to the provision of law requiring that *such stamp be conspicuously displayed in his place of business.*

Parties commencing busines after May 31st, should also be required to file with the Collector or Deputy Collector a return on Form 11 before the issue of the stamp and collection of the tax.

A speci l tax stamp, with its twelve coupons, represents the tax on the occupation for one year, excepting the $20 stamps for still worms; and when a tax-payer is in business May 1st, or commences business during the month of May of any year, the full amount of the tax for one year should be collected, and the stamp and its twelve coupons should be detached and issued; but where a party commences busines at any time subsequent to May 31st, he is only required by law to pay *pro rata* from the commencement of the month in which he engages in business to May 1st next ensuing, and in this case the Collector should detach the stamp and all the coupons up to and including the one representing the month in which the business is commenced.

Tax payers will understand from this circular, that all stamps will be issued directly from the Collector's Office. It is not necessary for tax-payers to go to the Collector's office to pay their taxes; they can return Form 11, *with the amount due*, to the nearest Deputy Collector, and on the receipt of the money and Form 11, at the Collector's office, the stamp, filled out with the name of the tax-payer, will be sent to the Deputy Collector. It will be seen that it is necessary to obtain this stamp as soon as possible after the first of May, 1873.

Is Our Homestead Law Unconstitutional.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States pronounces against the validity of Homestead laws as applied to debts contracted previously to the enactment of the said laws.

This decision in effet sustains Chief Justice Pearson of our Supreme Court, and Judge Brooks of the U. S. District Court, both of whom have decided in cases brought before them that the Homestead clause, in chapter tenth of the Constitution of North Carolina, in so far as it exempted property from execution against debts contracted previous to the adoption of the Constitution is unconstitutional and void.

* * * * * * *

In the case of Hill against Keesler, 63 North Carolina Reports, Associate Justice Reade delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, that the Homestead law of this State was valid against pre-existing debts as well as those constructed after the law passed, and this opinion was concurred in by all the Supreme Court Judges except Pearson, who filed a dissenting opinion.

The language of our law is: "The personal property of any resident of this State to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such resident, shall be and is hereby exempted from sale under execution or other final process of any Court, issued for the collection of any debt," and "every Homestead, and the dwelling and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by the owner thereof, etc., shall be exempted."

In delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, Judge Reade said that these exemptions were good against all debts—old as well as new, and that such exemptions did not impair the obligations of contracts, and therefore were not in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. He argued that the law was sanctioned by the Convention that framed the Constitution, by the people themselves on a direct vote when they adopted the Constitution, and by the Congress of the United States which approved the Constitution.

* * * * * * *

The ablest lawyers in the State have always regarded Judge Reade's opinion on the Homestead as resting on fallacious reasoning and have fully concurred with Judge Pearson in his dissenting opinion.

The Punishment for Murder.—In New York, a careful examination of the criminal records show that three years imprisonment in the State Prison is the average punishment for killing a man. One hundred and thirty-five cases of homicide have occurred in that city since Jan. 1, 1870; sixty-one of the participants have been acquitted. It is not strange that murder is so rife in the land when the Bible rule in regard to its punishment is set aside.

A St. Louis judge thus concluded a death sentence: "It is my duty to leave you for execution. If guilty you richly deserve the fate which awaits you; if innocent, it will be a gratification to feel that you were hanged without such a crime on your conscience. In either case you will be delivered from a world of care."

Profitable Pedestrianism.—Thomas Godfrey, of Decatur, Ill., has obtained a verdict for $10,000 against the Illinois Central Railroad Company for personal injuries he received last fall by being struck by an engine of the company while walking on the track.

The Earthquake at San Salvador—Some Particulars of the Disaster.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* publishes a private letter from San Salvador giving the following details of the first appearance of the earthquake:

San Salvador, March 8, 1873.—For a few days slight shocks of earthquake had occurred, but no serious apprehensions had been entertained. It was on the afternoon of the 4th of March, after an early dinner, at which I had taken a glass of sherry to the re-inauguration of President Grant at about 4½ o'clock, the children romping in the grounds, Miss S. and Maggie superintending the re[illegible]e dinner table, and I quietly s[illegible] cigar upon our porch, when, within thirty seconds, not only our house, but a great part of the city was reduced to little more than ruin. Suddenly in a twinkle, the ground heaved as the deck of a ship in a gale, terrific thunderings burst from under foot, walls tottered and were rent in many places with wide crevices, roofs sank, and tiles, &c., were precipitatsd to the ground; lamps, pitchers, basins, glass, &c., were overturned and broken.

Three violent shocks followed in succession, and the servants began to scream piteously, and could not be pacified. The most singular effect was that upon dumb animals. Wild birds flew to the houses, the horses grew frantic in the stables, and the dogs, howling, slunk towards us for protection. Although I was not conscious of personal fear, it was noticeable that every one's face grew ashy pale. It might have been the intense excitement, and from the fact that no human means for preservation were available.

Miss S with admirable presence of mind, seized the children and hurried them to the "patio," or open court-yard. Maggie aided, with prayerful ejaculations, and I am afraid that I fired something of a volley of words at the native servants, who yelled, as I thought, beyond human capacity. Every few minutes shakings of less violence occurred, and I made a dash for the street; and the scene beggars description. Ruined houses, panic-stricken people—men, women, and children—fleeing to the fields with valuables hastily collected. Then the ringing of alarm-bells and beating of drums, calling all the soldiers under arms—for here murder and pillage accompany the confusion of great earthquakes, and as the frightened citizens leave the town dusky Indians from the forests prowl for prey into it, only checked by the bayonets of the Government troops. These were posted in squads at short distances all over San Salvador, and a special guard posted in the front and rear of the legation.

General Bustamente, who happened to be in town, rode up to me and said, "Senor, you must leave with your family. I very much fear the whole place will be levelled in the night." And what was to be done? The most perilous place was under a roof. Darkness near at hand, and the country all in terror. Santa Tecla, or New San Salvador, is about ten miles distant from the capitol. It is 800 feet high, and was thought to be more exempt from "tembores." Here I determined to seek refuge with the children.

* * * *

None of us having undressed, we were all up and about at dawn, when a council was held as to what was next best to do. The majority of the population had fled from San Salvador, and all said that Santa Tecla would now be overcrowded. So I thought me of Mr. B——'s estate, Monte Christo, which must be within a few miles. For this, then, we travelled—some on horseback, others afoot, as on the night before—and, clambering over the mountains, reached our destination in time for a 12 o'clock breakfast.

As we entered their grounds in our unique style, some three on a horse, and all begrimed with dust, good Mrs. B—— indulged in a hearty German laugh; and bidding us a warm welcome, added that they had just an hour before sent an express rider to the city with a letter telling us to come to them at once. And here we are, enjoying the fine air of Monte Christo, and the generous hospitality of the B——'s. The young lady you saw in Philadelphia is with them, and she helps to take care of the children, who have intensely enjoyed the whole adventure. Yesterday Mr. B. and I rode to town and saw the President. The temblores yet continue, and again some tiles were ejected from the roofs. We will not return until the danger has passed.

San Salvador, March 10.—I open the letter to add that although the temblores continue, not much additional damage has occurred. We are all yet at Monto Christo as it is hardly safe yet for the children to return. I came in to-day to close my correspondence for the steamer, and, mid fallen roofs and the *debris* of broken walls and chattles, write this in the legation office. The British Consulate is a literal ruin, and many other houses.

At 8 this morning there was another heavy earthquake. No loss of lives in the whole of them.

Important to Merchants and Othess.

Treasurer Jenkins has issued the following opinion in regard to the listing of taxes under section 12, schedule B., of the "Act to raise Revenue;"

State of N. Carolina, Treas. Department,
Raleigh, April 8th, 1873.

For information of such persons as are taxed under section 12, Schedule B. of the "Act to raise revenue," ratified the third day of March, 1873, and in reply to enquiries respecting the operations of said section, I express the opinion, that merchants, jewellers, grocers, druggists, and all others who are taxed on their purchases, must list their purchases for the quarter ending March 31st 1873, to the Register of Deeds, and not to the Sheriff as provided in the former law.

The present law was ratified, March 3d, 1873, and is in force so far as it relates to taxes, and mode of listing the purchases, prescribed in said section twelve.

The State taxes under the section is "one-eighth of one per centum on the total amount of purchases in or out of the State for cash or on credit, except the products of manufacturers and agricultural products of this State."

A retail merchant is not required to pay any tax on purchases made from wholesale merchants residing in this State. This exemption, however, does not embrace purchases of liquors, as they are taxed at a higher rate in another section.

D. A. Jenkins,
State Treasurer.

Methodist Statistics.—According to the latest collations of the statistics, the Methodists have now, in the United States, 76 annual conferences, 13 Bishops, 10,242 traveling and 11,964 local preachers, 1,468,696 members, 14,008 churches, valued at $62,393,237; 17,471 Sunday schools, with 193,691 officers and teachers; and 1,278,559 scholars. Their reported benevolent collections for last year amounted to $990,776.

THE MODOC WAR.

TREACHERY OF THE SAVAGES.

GEN. CANBY AND THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS MURDERED.

San Francisco, April 12.—A courier has just arrived here from the lava beds, and reports that Major-General Canby and Dr. Thomas were murdered by the Modocs yesterday while holding a peace conference.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Lava Bed Camp, April 11, via Yreka, April 12.—Yesterday afternoon five Indians and four squaws came into our camp and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the peace commissioners, and a message was sent out by the commissioners asking for a talk this morning at a point about a mile from our picket line.

Later in the evening Bogus Charley came and told the picket that he could take his gun; that he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him in and took him to the tent of Gen. Canby, where Charley left his gun and remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night. This morning Boston Charley came in and told the commissioners that Capt. Jack and five other Indians would meet the commission outside of our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus Charley then wanted horses, and started for the lava beds.

About an hour after their departure, Gen. Canby, Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, with Frank Riddle and his squaw for interpeters, started for the place appointed. The party arrived at the appointed place, and were closely watched by the signal officer, Lieutenant Adams, from the signal station on the hill overlooking our camp. About half an hour after our party had arrived, a cry from the signal station was heard saying that the Indians had attacked the peace commissioners, and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col Mason. In a moment the troops were under arms and deployed as skirmishers under command of Col. Green, and orders were given to forward, double-quick. Very shortly after, Mr. Dyer returned and told us that the Indians had attacked them, and that he was the only one that had escaped; but in a few moments after Riddle and his squaw were seen within the picket line. From him we gathered the following account of how the massacre commenced: Mr. Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by Gen. Canby, and then by Dr. Thomas. Then Captain Jack made a speech asking for Hot Creek and Cotton Wood, places now occupied by Fairchilds and Dorris, for reservations. Mr. Meacham told Captain Jack that it was not possible for them to give him what he asked. Schonchin then told Meacham to say no more; that he (Meacham) had said enough upon that subject, and while Schonchin was speaking, Capt. Jack got up and walked behind the others, turned his back and exclaimed "All ready." He then drew his pistol and snapped the cap at Gen. Canby. He then cocked his pistol and fired.—Gen. Canby fell dead, shot under the eye.—Schonchin then shot Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive.—Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Hooken Jim chased Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with his pistol in his hand, and Jim ran. An Indian knocked the squaw of Riddle off her horse and took it, but Capt. Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him. Some allowance may be made for the truth of this last statement.

The troops are now about a mile in the lava beds, lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under cover of darkness. There are here about six hundred troops which can be brought into active service, and it is believed they will end the Modoc war.

LATER.

April 13.—When the courier left the lava beds orders had just been issued for an advance along the whole line. The plan was to advance slowly, taking everything as they went, having water and provisions along with them.

It is presumed the remains of General Canby and Commissioner Thomas will be forwarded to San Francisco, and were expected to arrive on the 14th.

By many persons it is believed that the Modocs are utterly desperate and will fight till their last man falls, and that they will not leave the caves in the lava beds. By others it is believed that they have already made their escape, and will begin a relentless war upon all weak parties of whites whom they may encounter. It is supposed that "Scarfaced Charley" and "Curley-head Doctor" were with the Indians who attacked Col. Mason's position, and that this attack was made to attract Gen. Gillem from the conference between Captain Jack and his men and the Commissioners.

April 13.—Official advices fully confirm the dispatches of last night in all their details. Indignation is general, and orders for prompt and terrible punishment have been issued. Gen. Sherman has issued a general order highly laudatory of General Canby.

MORE MURDERS BY INDIANS.

San Francisco, April 13.—On the 11th of March Gus Swaim, John McDonald and George Taylor, were murdered by a large band of Apaches. The savages were pursued by the troops and overtaken, and during the conflict that followed seventy-nine warriors were killed and twenty-six women and children taken prisoners. The troops were under the command of Lieutenant Rice, who is now at Fort Whipple. They followed the trail of the Apaches and learned that Taylor had been captured and subjected to the most horrible tortures.

Captain Randall reports having had an engagement with the Apaches, in which forty-seven warriors were killed and seven women captured.

More Indian Operations.—Kansas City dates of April 11, inform us that the rescue party to protect and warn surveyors on Cinnamon river have returned. They found the bodies of four surveyors terribly mutilated. Deming's body was brought back—the others were buried on the spot. The party encountered bands of Cheyenne's, who made hostile demonstrations, but did not venture to attack.

Apache raids into Mexican territory are unabated, and robberies and murders are frequent.

Texas Crops and Fruit Killed.—Intelligence from twenty-three counties report a killing frost. The crops and fruit are all killed and replanting commenced. These counties embrace the larger portion of the cotton growing district.

STATE ITEMS.

ITEMS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A terrible but grand conflagration was raging in the Dismal Swamp along the line of the Seaboard road on the 12th. Three dwellings and outhouses, about two miles from Deep Creek, have been swallowed up in the flames, and the inhabitants in the immediate neighborhood are fleeing for safety with what little they can carry with them from the devouring element. The fire from late accounts is increasing in fierceness. The train had to pass with lightning speed.

Horrible Affair.—On Sunday while Mr. T. C. Horton was attending church his guard dog, a very ferocious animal, attacked his little son about three years of age, who was playing in his yard and mangled him very badly. Mrs. Horton being attracted by the screams of the child, ran to its assistance, when the brute turned upon her and inflicted very serious if not dangerous wounds. Mrs. Hollingsworth, the mother of Mrs. Horton, ran to her assistance and was severely wounded while securing the infuriated animal. Fears are entertained that the dog was rabid. On the return of Mr. Horton from church the dog was shot. This is one of the most horrible incidents that it has ever been our duty to chronicle.—*Louisburg Courier.*

The woods were on fire on the line of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta railroad, on the 12th, and the flames reaching the track on Wednesday, it was damaged so badly that a local freight train ran off in the midst of the flames and was totally destroyed—loss $20,000.

The Raleigh *News* says: A gentleman writing us from Watauga county, states that the Court-house of that county, together with the records of the county, were destroyed by fire. The fire was supposed to be accidental.

The House in which President Jo[illegible] was born, at Raleigh N. C., was torn [illegible] last Tuesday, in order to make room [illegible] additions to the Yarboro House.

Jacob [illegible], aged 74, and living a few miles north of Greensboro, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning.

Broke Jail.—We learn that five negroes broke jail at Wentworth last Thursday and they have not been heard of since.

GENERAL NEWS.

Brigham Young is now commencing to realize something tangible from his matrimonial investments. The anniversaries of those marriages are commencing to occur with astounding frequency. First there is a silver wedding, then a wooden and a tin wedding, and then another silver wedding, and, adjoining, a glass wedding, and then a tin wedding again, and next night still another silver wedding, and then a [illegible] wedding, followed by a [illegible] wedding, which is succeeded by a [illegible] wedding, and so on through the chapter. The effect on the Mormons—the rank and file of the faithful—can well be imagined, but the brush of a ten-acre lot of marrow-fat peas couldn't paint it. The treasury is depleted. The Temple itself is warmed with three mortgages, and even the Revelation bids fair to [illegible] the spout. It is no uncommon thing to see a healthy Mormon skimming toward head-quaters, with a silver pitcher under [illegible] and a coal scuttle under the other, with a pleasing assortment of glass and wooden ware concealed about him.

A Ghastly Outrage.—A day or two ago a singular incident occurred in Downing[illegible], Pa. A gentleman was removing the remains of his wife, long buried, from one cemetery to another, when a son of the Emerald Isle, looking upon the exposed mass of bones before him, for the coffin had rotted away, said: "I have often heard that if one would pull out with his own teeth a tooth from the head of a corpse he would never afterwards be troubled with toothache. I'm going to try it." So saying, the man actually stooped down, and, fastening his teeth to a tooth in the skull, triumphantly drew it out. Fact this.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Correction.—The paragraph we published last week stating that the U. S. Supreme Court had also decided that a State could not tax debts or credits may mislead tax payers in this State unless explained. The decision in that matter applies to Georgia only. Georgia has enacted a law taxing old debts exorbitantly for the purpose of making creditors compromise, and it was that law which the Court decided unconstitutional. The decision does not affect the tax law of North Carolina, which requires that solvent credits shall be listed for taxation.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Loyal Massachusetts.—It is well known that this State refuses to allow any one to vote who cannot read and write. Recently in the House of Representatives a bill was introduced to amend the Constitution so as to remove the disabling clause. It was voted down by 56 yeas, noes 130. This is the State that did so much to put the ballot in the hands of cornfield negroes of the South. Oh the whited sepulchres!

Oak Hill, in Fauquier county, Va., formerly the residence of Chief Justice Marshal, was sold last week to Mr. Kefauver, of Baltimore, for $25,000.

During last week there were filed, in the Patent Office, 523 applications for patents on inventions.

There are now about three hundred and fifty-six German news-paper published in the United States.

Mrs. James Gordon Bennett died at Koenigstein, Saxony, a few day ago.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills, on Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) National Bank in circulation.

Mr. Andrew Clark, the celebrated manufacturer of thread, is dead.

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Address
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HOLY WEEK AND EASTER.—Service on Maundy Thursday was held in the Church in the afternoon. At night, a large congregation partook of the Lord's Supper. Rev. A. L. Oerter conducted the services assisted by Revs. E. A. Deschweinitz, S. Thos. Pfohl, M. E. Grunert and R. P. Lineback.

Good Friday was observed by services in the church in the morning, afternoon and at night, all being well attended.

Great Sabbath, service as usual.

EASTER SUNDAY was ushered in by strains of sweet music, at various points in town, about 3 o'clock, A. M., performed by the Church Band, in order to arouse our citizens from their slumbers in time to prepare for the services at the church at 5½ o'clock, A. M.

The morning was bright, the air cool and bracing, and the assemblage of people unusually large, many witnessing for the first time the peculiar custom of the Moravians. Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz announced, as is customary—that "The Lord is risen; He is risen indeed."

After singing a hymn, the procession proceeded to the cemetery, or as it is called in German, "God's Acre." As the procession entered the noble old cedar avenue, the band struck up a greeting, as it were, to the [illegible] which just then appeared above the tree-tops of the beautiful grove near by, shedding its flood of golden light all around.

Everything was calculated to awaken the best feelings of our nature. The solemn music, now breaking forth in strains of triumphant gladness and then mellowing down into the softest and sweetest tones, had a charming effect in the early hour of the morning.

The litany was prayed in an audible and impressive manner by Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz. The neighboring woodland Cemetery as well as our hallowed spot, was vocal with the voices of the birds as they sang their anthems to pleasant weather."

These beautiful and suggestive surroundings had much to do with the interest of the occasion. The drooping boughs of the ancient cedars, ever emblematic of the remembrance which every refined mind holds of the blessed dead, overshadowed the neat and modest mounds, marking their last resting place. In many instances they were also decorated with the choicest offerings of spring's earliest and sweetest flowers, arranged in the exquisitely tasteful manner so well known to the fair daughters of the Sunny South.

Thus passed Holy Week, always one of the most interesting seasons in our Church Calendar.

It is reported that the tax collector, Mr. Lawrence, has met with some trouble in attending the sales of property for Railroad taxes. Reluctant as the people are in paying this tax, it is now a settled fact that it can and will be collected, and we advise our friends to pay and cause no further trouble, as it only increases the burden, by accumulating interest on bonds and court costs, all of which will have to be paid, ultimately.

On Wednesday last, 9th inst., some 3 miles South of this place, the woods caught fire from a coal kiln, which soon became beyond control, until it burnt over a large scope of country, doing considerable damage to the premises of Messrs. A. Fogle, Christian Spaugh, Samuel Hege, Mrs. Lowry's, Mrs. Henry Ferrill, and others. It was with great difficulty that the barn and dwelling of Mr. Hege were saved from the devouring element. The wind was very high at the time, and when the fire was being subdued, a shower of rain came very opportune. The destruction of timber and fencing was very considerable.

Some damage was also done to fencing and timber in the neighborhood of Lewisville, Kernersville and Brushy-Fork Creek in this county, and Reedy Creek, Davidson.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—At the regular term of the County Commissioner's Court, the court adjourned to meet again on Monday last, when a demand was made by E. Belo upon said Commissioners to levy a tax to pay the fifth enstalment of the county subscription to the capital stock of the N. W. N. C. Railroad. The Board declined to take any action in the matter, as we learn, entertaining doubts as to the county bonds being legally issued.

Application was made for license to retail spirituous liquor, which was not granted.

EASTER MONDAY was a grand galla-day with young America. From time, immemorial, in this section of country, this day has been devoted to piscatorial recreations, and the disciples of good old Isaac Walton had a splendid spring day for their amusement.

We learn the work on the N. W. N. C. Railroad has been stopped for a few days, all the hands being taken to the North Carolina Road, for the purpose of widening the guage, so as to run cars through from Richmond to Charlotte. An injunction was served on the Richmond & Danville Company stopping change of gauge for the present.

The fruit crop is very promising, and, altho[illegible] danger of late spring frosts is [illegible] over, yet it is reasonable to su[illegible] after the April full moon the fr[illegible]ospects are generally decided for goo[illegible] or evil. This year, the prospect is fine for peaches. Apple trees do not bloom afreely as last year.

Considerable hail in this vicinity on Wednesday.—Rain here and weather turning cooler.

THE FORSYTH COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY met at this place on Monday last. This venerable Society has been in existence for a number of years, and has aided in supplying the wants of this section, and reaching other sections which were almost entirely destitute of God's word.

[COMMUNICATED.]

WINSTON AS A TOBACCO MARKET.—There are few inland towns in North Carolina or Virginia that can compete with Winston as a tobacco market. Situated at the terminus of the N. W. N. C. Railroad, in one of the finest tobacco growing districts in the State, comprising the counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Davie, and Davidson. She is destined to be to North Carolina what Danville is to Virginia, *i. e.*, the best tobacco market in the State.

In February, 1872, Maj. Brown, the popular proprietor of Brown's Ware-House, under many disadvantages, and anything but favorable auspices, opened the first house for the sale of leaf tobacco in this place, and by his indomitable energy and perseverance, he has built up a market second to none in North Carolina, and equaled by but few in Virginia. Winston can now boast of three Ware-Houses, superior to any in the State, with more manufacturers and shippers attending her daily sales than any market this side of Richmond, (Danville excepted.) There was shipped from this place over nine hundred thousand pounds of tobacco last year, and it is thought that the sales this year will fall but little short of five million pounds.

OBITUARY.

In memoriam of Miss IDA F. LASH, who departed this life, April 5th, 1873, in the 16th year of her age.

Not by the cold blasts of winter was her spirit swept away; but as the first flower of spring leaves the cold earth, enticed by the warm light of the sun, so was she, gently, hesitatingly, wooed by the glories of another world.

In the spring of her life, the innocent grace of childhood yet in her mind and form, the first blush of maidenhood just dawning on her brow, when all her tender charms were just budding into womanhood, her heavenly bridegroom called her to his arms, and smiling, she obeyed, leaving us sad and mournful, when among all the lovely flowers that but now begin to wreathe the earth in the beauty and fragrance of the year, we miss the fairest of their number, without whom spring will be no more spring for us, without whom light will be darkness, and the earth now truly but a waiting-place for that heaven, where the purest of God's creation are assembled.

S. J. B.

In Kingsville, Missouri, Tuesday April 8th, 1873, of puerperal fever, MARY ELIZABETH MOSS, wife of C. W. Moss, formerly of Clemmonsville, N. C., in the 34th year of her age. She leaves a deeply afflicted husband and seven motherless children, the youngest of which is a tender infant, one week old. Her illness was of few days duration, and endured with truly christain patience and fortitude.

Obituary next week.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co.,
Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	70 a 75	Salt Liverpool	2 30
Wheat,	1 65 a 1.70	" American,	2 25
Meal,	2 a 2¼	Candles ada.	20 a 25
Chop,	1½ a 2	Oils, Linseed,	1.00 a 1·25
Bacon,	12 a 15	" Kerosene,	50 a 60
Pork,	7 00 a 8.00	Sheetings, Fries' A.	13
Lard,	11 a 12	" " B.	12
Eggs,	10 a 00	Yarn, Fries, per bun	1.60
Molasses,	[illegible] a 40	Iron,	6 a 8
Cheese Fac.	[illegible] a 25	Nails,	7 a 8
" Mount.	[illegible] a 00	Hides, green,	7, Dry 15
Butter,	25 a 00	Tallow,	10 a 12
Peas,	75 a 80	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Apples, green,	75 a 1.00	Clover Seed,	
" dried,	[illegible] a 6	Home grown;	8.50 a 9.00
Potatoes, sw.	80 a 00	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
" Irish,	75 a 00	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
Coffee,	25 a 30	Shingles,	
Sugar,	11 a 15	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.25
" crushed	16 a 18	Hay, per cwt.	50 a 60
Rags,	[illegible] a 4		

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.

PRIMINGS—Common to good, none coming in.		
LUGS—Common,		4 75 to 5 25
"	Medium,	5 50 to 6 00
LEAF—Common,		6 50 to 7 75
"	Medium,	8 00 to 9 25
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common,		5 75 to 7 25
" "	Fancy,	8 00 to 15 00
WRAPPERS—Common.		8 50 to 10 50
"	Good to Fine,	12 00 to 18 00
"	Fancy,	20 00 to 40 00

Owing to the busy season with the farmers, receipts continue light. All grades in good keeping order, eagerly sought after by manufacturers and shippers at prices fully up to quotations.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Va. April 1, 1873.

LUGS—	Very Common,	$5 50 to 7 00
"	Good,	7 00 to 9 00
"	Common Bright,	9 00 to 12 00
"	Fancy Smokers,	12 00 to 18 00
LEAF—	Common Red,	7 00 to 10 00
"	Good,	12 00 to 15 00
"	Common Bright,	15 00 to 20 00
"	Good Bright,	20 00 to 40 00
"	Fancy Wrappers,	50 00 to 60 00

And some extra lots higher.

New York, April 15.—Cotton, 19½ a 20 Flour, $6 00 to $6 60; Corn, 60 a 65 Wheat, 1 65 a 0 00; Gold, 00 a 118¾; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, April 14.—Cotton 18½ a 18⅝ Flour 5 75a 6 75; Wheat, $1 70 a $1 80; Corn white, 67 a 68, yellow, a 63; Oats, 50 a 52; Bacon, 7½ a 9½; Whisky, 91 a 00; Lard 8a 8¼

Charlotte, April. 15.—Bacon 10 a 10½ Flour, 4 40 a 4 50; Corn, 70 a 75; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, $1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $1 35 a 1.40 Peas, 90 a 1 00; Lard, 10 a 12.

Fayetteville, April 9.—Bacon 8½ to 12 Flour, $6 75 a $7 75 Corn 95 a $100 Oats, 75 80; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $225; a $275; Brandy, $200. Salt, $1 85 a $2 00

Petersburg, April 8.—Flour, 7 50 a 8 25 Wheat, red $1 90 a $2 00, white, $0 00 a $2 00; Corn, 70 a 72; Bacon, hog round 12a 12½ Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy $2 00.

To the Suffering.

The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, and NERVOUS WEAKNESS. This remedy has cured myself after all other remedies had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this remedy to all who desire it FREE OF CHARGE.

Please send an envelope with your name and address on it. Address

Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,
676 BROADWAY
New York City

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior
DAVIDSON COUNTY. } Court.

John G. Ector and wife Phœbe I. Ector, plaintiffs.
against
David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolen Brown, defendants.

The commissioner appointed to make sale of the lands mentioned in the pleadings in the above entitled cause, having on the 7th day of April, 1873, filed his report of the sale thereof, and said report setting forth that said lands brought a fair price; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolen Brown reside beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered by the Court that notice be published in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in the town of Salem, North Carolina, for six successive weeks, requiring said defendants, if they have any exceptions to said report, to file such exceptions in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County, State of North Carolina, on or before the first day of June, 1873.

L. E. JOHNSON, C. S. C.

April 9, 1873. 16-6t.

GOOD WORDS
FOR THE
PAIN-KILLER.

We can confidently recommend the Pain Killer.—*Toronto Baptist.*

It is the most effectual remedy we know of for Aches, Pains, fleshwounds, &c.—*St Johns News, P.Q.*

We advise that every Family should have so effectual and speedy a Pain-Killer.—*Amherst N. S. Gazette.*

Our own experience is that a bottle of Pain Killer is the best physician a traveller can have.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

For both internal and external application have found it of great value.—*Christian Era.*

A Medicine no family should be without—*Montreal Transcript.*

Could hardly keep house without it.—*Ed. Voice.*

Should be kept in every house, in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness.—*Christian Press.*

No article ever attained such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

One of the most reliable Specifics of the age.—*Old North State.*

Its power is wonderful and unequaled in relieving the most severe pain.—*Burlington Sentinel.*

An indispensable article in the medicine chest.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

It will recommend itself to all who use it.—*Georgia Enterprise.*

It is extensively used and sought after as a really useful medicine.—*Journal, St. Johns, N. B.*

No medicine has acquired such a reputation; it has real merit.—*Newport Daily News.*

One of the most useful medicines; have used it and dispensed it for the past twenty years.—*Rev. Wm. Ward, Assam.*

The most valuable medicine now in use.—*Tennessee Organ.*

It is really a valuable medicine, and used by many physicians.—*Boston Traveller.*

We always keep it where we can put our hands on it in the dark, if need be.—*Rev. C. Hibbard, Burmah.*

One of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be.—*Brunswick Telegraph.*

In my mountain travels no medicine is of so universal application as Pain Killer.—*Rev. M. H. Bixby, Burmah.*

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
MAN'FS AND PROP'S,
136 HIGH ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
111 SYCAMORE ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
377 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.
17 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON ENGLAND.

HOME SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE.

THE perfection of mechanism. Simple, compact, efficient, durable and complete. Equally good for fine or heavy work. It is a triumph of mechanical genius. The only practical low-priced Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine. Would be pleased to have every one wishing to purchase a Sewing Machine, to make personal examination of the merits of the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.

It will Hem, Fell, Bind, Cord, Braid, Seam, Tuck, Ruffle, Hemstitch, Gather, and Sew on at the same time, and will work equally well on Silk, Linen, Woolen and Cotton Goods, with Silk, Linen or Cotton Thread.

Price, $37 00 with table.
" $25 00 without table.

C. A. HEGE, *Agent,*
Salem, N. C.

N. B. I also have the Improved Underfeed Common Sense Sewing Machine. Price, $15 00.

March 20, 1873.-12

1873. SPRING. 1873.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED
AT BLICKENDERFER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of
HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,
COTTON & LINEN GIMPS & FRINGES,
EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS *are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of* Job Moses *on each package. All others are worthless imitations.* The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 35 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Prepared by J. GARANCIERE,
No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency;* Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK, Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent.*
SALEM, N.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in market for sale by the
UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD COMPANY
In the Great Platte Valley.
3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten year's credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL!—Millions of acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near the Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country. Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land. Sectional maps showing the Land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new maps mailed free everywhere. Address G. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Omaha, Neb.

$500 IN PRIZES!

TWO NEW POTATOES!

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT. Ten days earlier than Early Rose. Enormously productive and of excellent flavor. $1 per pound; 4 pounds by mail, postpaid, for $3 50.

COMPTON'S SURPRISE, 826 Bushels to the Acre. A little later than Early Rose. Equal in quality. $3 per pound, by mail, postpaid.

$500 will be awarded, as PREMIUMS to those who produce the largest quantity from one pound. Descriptive Circulars of the above, with list of 300 varieties of Potatoes, free to all.

Illustrated Seed Catalogue, 200 pages, with Colored Chromo, 25 cents A New Tomato, the "ARLINGTON." Early, solid and productive. Price 25 cents per packet; 5 packets for $1.

B. K. BLISS & SONS,
23 Park Row, New York.

GREAT PERSIAN WATERMELON.

Is the best. Keeps fresh and sweet throughout the winter. Seed 25 cents a packet; 6 packets $1. Mammoth Cabbage, weighs 20 to 60 lbs. 20 cts, a packet. Mammoth Squash 100 to 300 lbs. 20 cts. Snake Cucumber, 3 feet and coiled, 15 cents. Yard long Bean, 15 c. Husk Tomato, keeps fresh for a year, 20c. paper. Radish, WONDERFUL, 15c. A packet of either sent, postpaid, for price; all for $1.

G. H. WILLIAMSON, Gallatin, Tenn.

BABCOCK
FIRE
EXTINGUISHER.
SEND FOR
"ITS RECORD."
F. W. FARWELL, Secretary.
407 Broadway, New York. 73 Market St., Chicago

FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!

No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC
Sewing Machine
Is the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Agents Wanted. Send for Circular. Address: "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

SAWS
[Established 1830.]
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Manufacturers of Saws
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS,
EVERY SAW WARRANTED.
FILES, BELTING, MACHINERY.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

FULL WEIGHT SOAP.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
EXTRA OLIVE.

Some brands of Soap are sold short weight—five to eight pounds per box. If you use these Soaps you pay money for what you do not receive. CAN YOU AFFORD TO DO SO?—Buy PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Full weight Brand. Sold by Grocers in your city.

WILLARD BROS.
Wholesale Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

EVERY CORNET BAND

IN the country will receive a splendid piece of BAND MUSIC free, by sending a two-cent stamp to EDWARD S. SAMUELS, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 2-4w.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!!

We will pay all Agents $40 per week in cash who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte Mich.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil and Key Check outfits. Catalogues and full particulars FREE, S. M. SPENCER, 117, Hanover St. Boston.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE
SANDFORD'S
Liver Invigorator,

A purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic, for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Billious Attacks, and all derangement of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

$1.000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 00.

14-4w

R. G. & W. L. CALLUM,
WINSTON, N. C.,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, &c.
All kinds of Analine Dyes for sale.

Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared, at all hours, day or night.

We solicit the patronage of the public generally, and will endeavor always to please.

Physician's orders promptly attended to.

March 20th, 1873. 12-3m.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

F. FRIES, Established 1847.
PATTERSON & CO., " 1867.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Buyers of Grain and other Country Produce.

PATTERSON & CO., beg leave to thank the public for a liberal patronage, and to announce the opening of a well selected and well bought purchase of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

It is our purpose to make a specialty of *every* department of goods, which we keep in stock. We will offer nothing but *good articles* at *low prices.*

Cu[illegible]ers shall uniformly be waited on with promptness and court[illegible]nd shall receive "One Hundred Cents worth of Goods for [illegible]lar."

Th[illegible] of the House has been and shall be "The strictest integrity and impart[illegible]y in all dealings."

[illegible] completion of the Railroad, our WHOLESALE D[illegible]MENT will be largely increased. Our facilities for p[illegible]quantity are not surpassed by any house in this section of th[illegible]

[illegible] cordial invitation to all to visit us and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 8, 1873.

SPRING, 1873.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE
Newest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
"AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER."

The assortment is not surpassed by any house in this section of country.

Something NEW is added every week.

KID GLOVES,

"ALEXANDER'S and JOUVIN'S New Shades" for Ladie's and Gentlemen.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., March 20, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., } Prop
CABEL HAIRSTON, }

O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer.

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,
WINSTON, N.C.,
Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

March 6. LASH & HAIRSTON.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS,
1873.
ALSO
White Goods, Embroideries, &c
Armstrong, Cator & Co.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS
BONNET TRIMMING, NECK and SASH RIBBONS
VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS & CRAPES,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES, &c.
STRAW BONNETS and LADIES' & CHILDREN'S
HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
AND IN CONNECTING WAREROOMS
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, NETS, COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILING, HEAD NETS, &c.
Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St.,
Baltimore, Md.

These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market. Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch.

March 27, 1873.-13-3m. pd.

FOR SALE!

TWO GOOD BUILDING LOTS in the town of Salem, next to the residence of John W. Fries, Esq. Apply to R. GRAY, Winston, N. C., March 20, 1873. 12-3.

LOT FOR SALE,

ON ELM STREET, adjoining the Free School House lot. Enquire of

March 27, 1873.-13-1m. DR. T. F. KEEHLN.

S
KATHAIRON
Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

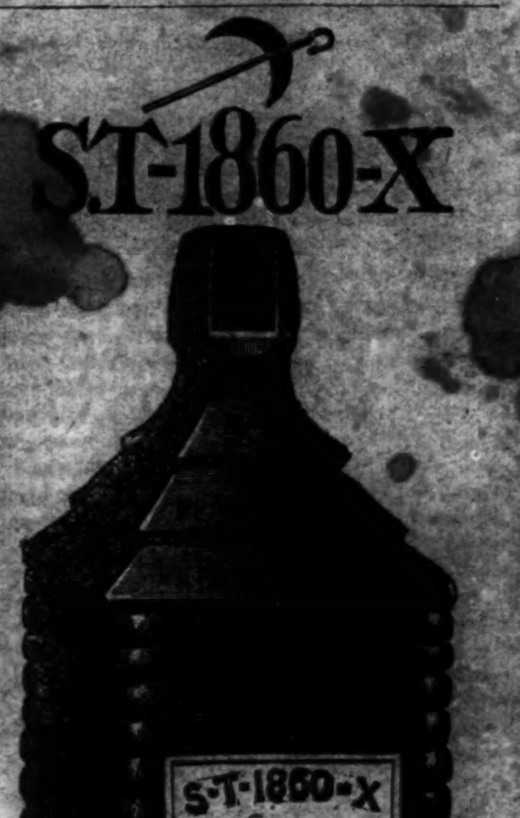
It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek, "KATHRO," signifying to *cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates Dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair.
LYON'S
KATHAIRON

GOLD PENS.
A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

S.T-1860-X



IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Billious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the

PLANTATION BITTERS

one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

Temperance Bitters

only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.

They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject it is superseding every other stimulant. [illegible] and Summer Tonic they have [illegible] are a mild and gentle Purgative, as well [illegible]. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetiser. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation and Headache. They act as a specific in [illegible] disorders which undermine the bodily strength, and break down the animal spirits.

[illegible] 53 Park Place, New York.

Mental Photograph Albums,
At the BOOK STORE.

ATTENTION!—Excelsior HAIR OIL and PERFUMERY, at ZEVELY'S

ALMANACS.—A few more Salem Almanacs for the retail trade, at the BOOKSTORE.

Poetry.

The Merry Laugh.

I love to hear a merry laugh,
Outringing wild and free,
As floats the music of the winds
Across the sunny sea.

The merry laugh goes hand in hand
With happiness and mirth;
And at its silver-toned command
Joy nestles round each heart.

The merry laugh bespeaks a heart
With noble feelings warm;
One that will nobly do its part
In sunshine or in storm.

The music of a merry laugh
Sets aged hearts aglow;
The smiles gleam o'er the wrinkled brow
Like sunset on the snow.

Then let the merry laugh ring,
Upon the balmy air,
And let its gladness put to rout
The bold intruder—Care.

Humorous.

A Husband Sold.

Some years since when all the world was mad upon lotteries, the Irish cook of a middle-aged single gentleman, drew from his hands her savings and earnings of some years. Her employer was anxious to know the cause, and she told him, that having repeatedly dreamed that a certain number was a great prize, she had bought the whole ticket. He called her a fool for her pains, and never lost a chance to tease her on the subject. She seemed to take his taunts in a good humor, saying it would all turn out right by and by. One morning he opened his paper at breakfast and saw it announced that the very numbers which Bridget had dreamed and bought had drawn the great prize, $100,000.

Bridget was summoned, and the wiley gentleman proceeds to inform her that he had long valued her as a friend, and being desirous to settle himself for life he would be willing to make her his wife, if she had no objection. Bridget had always thought him a dear, good man, and would be glad to do anything to please him. So he finished his breakfast, told Bridget to put on her best things, the parson was sent for, and made them one that very morning.

After it was all over, the cautious husband said to his bride, "Well, Bridget, you have made two good hits to-day; and now bring me the lottery-ticket you and I have laughed so much about."

"Please don't laugh any more about that; I knew there was nothing in them dreams and I sold it to the butcher a month ago.—*Wood's Household Magazine.*

A Good Judge.

The Cincinnati *Times* publishes the following reminiscence of the late Garret Davis:

They tell this good story of the late Garret Davis and Pomeroy, the Yorked. The Kentucky senator was one day quietly snoozing in his senatorial chair, when a bill that had been taken up during his nap, came to a vote.

"Wake up, Mr. Davis, your name is called.

Half unconsciously the Kentuckian rose and asked the Vice-President what they were voting on.

The Vice-President explained that it was a railroad bill in Kansas.

"Well," said Mr. Davis, in that shrill voice and pointed manner of his, "what I want to know, before I vote, is the amount of stealing on this bill?"

Whereupon the great and good Pomeroy arose, his face beaming all over with the smiles which only a clear conscience can produce, and said:

"If the Senator from Kentucky will permit me, I will explain. I have thoroughly investigated this bill, sir, and I assure you if there is any stealing in it I cannot find it."

"All right, Mr. President," responded Senator Davis, "If the Senator from Kansas can't find any stealage I'm satisfied there is none there." And all over the Senate chamber there was an audible smile.

On the Ups and Downs of Life.

A Greenville man went home the other evening and found his wife gracefully poised upon a ladder and neatly re-adjusting a honey-suckle vine to the side of the house, from which it had been torn by the wind. With the usual vanity of a man at his fancied superiority over the poor, weak females of the land, he smiled at her timid proceedings and chuckled over the cautious manner in which she used her tools. When his noble soul could no longer brook the spectacle he called his wife down, seized the hammer and mounted the ladder three rings at a step, saying, "Now watch me!" She did and watches him yet. For he drove a nail into the wall, and then reached up and hung about seventy-five pounds of vine upon it. "There!" said he, but just as he was looking for a good place to drive another nail, the first one broke and down came three square yards of heavy vine upon his head so startling him that he toppled the ladder, whereupon it, himself and six square yards more of vine came to the ground like a California land slide with the tire off.

When rescued he looked like a man who had got lost in a cotton gin and found his way out through the knives. His wife fixed him up with bandages and camphor, and then nailed the vine to its place as she would have done at first if left alone.

Two young princes, the sons of Archduke Charles of Austria, had a warm dispute in the presence of no less a person than the august Emperor himself. Greatly excited, one said to the other: "You are the greatest ass in Vienna." Highly offended at a quarrel in his presence, the Emperor interrupted them, saying, with indignation, "Come, come, young gentlemen, you forget that I am present!"

"I am a self-made man," said a sharper, the other day, to a gentleman whom he had just got the best of in a bargain. "I am glad to hear you say so," responded the gentleman, "for it relieves my Maker of a great responsibility."

In St. Louis, the other Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Burlingame preached from the text: "How old art thou?" The next day about one-third of the women in his congregation called around to tell him that it was none of his business.

GOLD PENS.
A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

Mental Photograph Albums,
At the BOOK STORE.

Agricultural.

How Good Farmers Save their Money.

They take good papers and read them.

They keep account of farm operations.

They do not leave their implements to lie scattered over the farm, exposed to the rain, heat and snow.

They repair their tools and buildings at the proper time, and do not suffer subsequently three-fold expenditure of time and money.

They use their money judiciously, and they do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is cheap.

They see that the fences are well repaired, and their cattle are not grazing in the meadows, or grain fields, or orchards.

They do not refuse to make correct experiments, in a small way, of many new things.

They plant their fruit trees well, and care for them, and of course get good crops.

They practice economy by giving their stock good shelter during the winter, also good food, taking all that is unsound, half-rotten, or mouldy, off.

They do not keep a tribe of cats or snarling dogs around the premises, which eat more in a month than they are worth in their whole life.

Lastly they read the adv[illegible]ments and know what is going on, [illegible] quently save money by it.

Successful farming is mad[illegible] tending to little things. The fa[illegible] does his best earns his money wit[illegible] appreciation and uses it with the be[illegible] results. Such men are the salt of the [illegible]

Corn Planti[illegible]

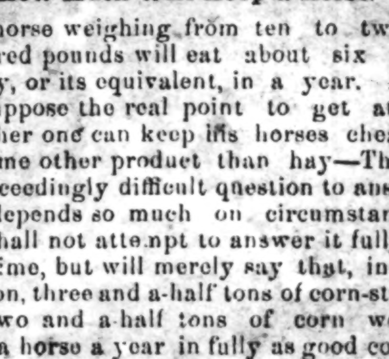
Corn planting is one of [illegible] operations of this month, [illegible] it will be no where neglected [illegible] dispensable, and it should be ma[illegible] home. It may not be a remunerative crop on all our cotton lands. It certainly is not always made so, nor is cotton; but there are good corn lands on almost every plantation—lands on which good crops can always be made, with proper cultivation. In our hot climate, where droughts are severe and frequent, during the Summer, corn should be planted early, so as to avoid, in part, at least, the danger from that source. Early planted corn, it is true, may be seriously injured by drought, but it is less liable than that planted later. On level dry lands, we prefer to plant checks, but on hill-sides the drill system is preferable, as, if the rows are run around the hill on a level, as they should be, the ridges prevent washing. Some early variety may be planted with advantage for a part of the crop.

How Much Will Keep a Horse.

A horse weighing from ten to twelve hundred pounds will eat about six tons of hay, or its equivalent, in a year. And we suppose the real point to get at is, whether one can keep his horses cheaper on some other product than hay—This is an exceedingly difficult question to answer—it depends so much on circumstances. We shall not attempt to answer it fully at this time, but will merely say that, in our opinion, three and a-half tons of corn-stalks and two and a-half tons of corn would keep a horse a year in fully as good condition as six tons of good hay.

We may estimate, also, that it will take three and a half tons of oat straw, and two and a half tons of oats to keep a horse a year. A bushel of oats weighs thirty-two pounds, so that it will take over 155 bushels and three and a half tons of straw to keep a horse a year. It would take about two acres of good land to produce this amount.—*American Stock Journal.*

The Advance Mower!



Took the FIRST PREMIUM at the North Carolina State Fair, 1872.

THE ADVANCE is no new and untried machine, but one that is well and favorably known in many parts of North Carolina, and where best known is most esteemed.

In these days of cheap and imperfect machines, it is of the greatest importance, that all in want of a REALLY GOOD MACHINE, should know where to find it, and to all such we do not hesitate to recommend "THE ADVANCE":

Because it is LIGHT, SIMPLE, COMPACT and EASILY MANAGED. It works well on SMOOTH or STUMPY LAND and is not liable to get out of order. Has a substantial iron frame which cannot become loose and rickety. The gearing is strong and durable. It is a forward cut machine, the cutter-bar being in front of the wheels. By the different lever arrangements, either end of the cutter-bar may be raised independently of the other, or both ends may be raised at the same time; or the bar may be folded and the team driven through gates or bars, or along the road, without the driver leaving his seat. The gearing is all completely enclosed in a cast iron case so as to exclude all grit, dirt, &c.

There were more of the ADVANCE MOWERS AND REAPERS sold in North Carolina during last summer, than all others put together.

Call and see "THE ADVANCE" or send for illustrated circular containing full particulars, before purchasing elsewhere, to

C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.,
State Agent for North Carolina for the Advance Mower and Reaper.

Also dealer in all kinds of labor-saving machinery.
March 20, 1873.-12-

Richmond & Danville Railroad,
(NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.)

On and after Monday, March 3d, 1873, a mixed Passenger and Freight Train will be run daily, (except Sundays,) on N. W. N. C. R. R., between Greensboro' and Kernersville, in accordance with the following Time Table:

Going East.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Kernersville,		9.00 A.M
Friendship,	9.35 A. M.	9.38
New Garden,	9.55	9.57
Intersection,	10.14	10.16 A.M.
Greensboro,	10.30 A. M.	

Going West.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro',		3.40 P. M
Intersection.	3.54 P. M.	3.56
New Garden,	4.14	4.16
Friendship,	4.33	4.35 P. M.
Kernersville,	5.10 P. M.	

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,
at the BOOKSTORE

ATTENTION!—Excelsior HAIR OIL and PERFUMERY, at ZEVELY'S

ALMANACS.—A few more Salem Almanacs for the retail trade, at the BOOKSTORE.

NO HUMBUG ABOUT IT!

We do not pretend to publish, as many do every season, that we have just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this country, but we do say that we are now receiving

A Large Stock of Goods

selected with great care, in several of the Northern Cities and *we now want to sell them, and intend to do it.*

If you want the worth of your money,
If you want to buy your goods cheap,
If you want to get goods to please you,
If you want a dollars worth for a dollar,

CALL AND SEE US.

We thank our friends, one and all, for the liberal encouragement given to us heretofore, and ask a continuance. We intend to try, by fair dealing and accommodating prices, to merit not only a continuance but an increase of public favor.

Our assortment is complete in every department In

DRY GOODS

he wants of our FAIR FRIENDS have been well provided for, and we offer them all sorts of ***Dress Goods, Shawls,*** FLANNELS, SKIRTS, SHOES, &c., and at prices that can not fail to please them. In

MEN'S WEAR

we have a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETTS, COATING, CORDUROY, &c. Also a good lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
OVER COATS, FROCK and SACK COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS, &c.

Drugs and Medicines,

Dye-Stuffs of all sorts, kinds and colors, Medicines, Oils, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE

is a speciality with us; and we pride ourselves on having a nice assortment, and that of good goods;—LOCKS of all kinds, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, TOOLS, CASTINGS, &c.

Boots and Shoes,

In the above line WE DON'T INTEND TO BE BEAT BY ANY BODY.—We have a big lot, well assorted, Can fit any size, age, sex or color.

Groceries.

If you want to drink a cup of good COFFEE, come and buy some of our good Rio Coffee, and your neighbors will soon come back to Wommack's and want *some of the same sort.*

We have different kinds of Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Salt, Lead, Shot, &c., &c.

We keep always on hand an assortment

Upper and Harness Leather,

tanned in Clemmonsville, N. C., by Carlos Strupe & Son. We need not brag about this leather, as their reputation is established.—Premiums were awarded to above firm at the State and Charlotte fairs.

Also a good lot of SOLE LEATHER.

We are too modest to tell you more about our stock, and ask you to come and see—you will find the half has not been told.

We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer "a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling," It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

☞ Bring along anything you've got to trade on,—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, Rags, Fur, Lumber, &c.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.
Salem, October 29, 1872. 44-tf.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,
n fact everything in his line always on hand
J. H. ZEVELY
Jan. 14, 1870

Plantation for Sale

A Plantation, within three miles of Salem, with Dwelling and Stable thereon; Meadows, Orchard, &c., for sale.
Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Off

NATIONAL SERIES.
National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
heap editions at the BOOK STORE

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK AT BLUM'S.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs dail at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.
Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

W. T. VOGLER,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,
Next Door to Crosland's Grocery Store.
SALEM, N. C.

A large and well assorted stock always on hand. I have made arrangements to order anything which may be wanted, direct from the manufacturers, at any time.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

☞ All kinds of REPAIRING done, and work warranted.

TOMBSTONES, TOMBSTONES,
Monuments, Head Stones or Slabs.
I am prepared to furnish any kind of Tombstones which may be wanted. **Send in your orders.**
Feb. 6, 1873. [6-6m.

Musical Instruments
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.
Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer.
Klutz's Chill Cure.

The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:
Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.

Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.
JOHN H. ZEVELY.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

THE OLD
FRANKLIN
PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.,
Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims 3-1y.

Dick's English Classics.
The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

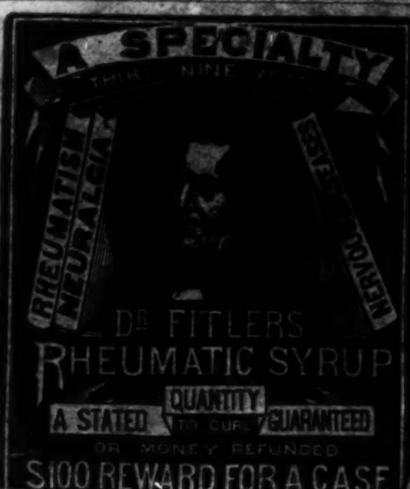
At the BOOK STORE.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE,
Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by H. H.
May 19, 1871.

MUSIC.—A fresh supply of Musical Instruments just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

☞ **CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE,**
at the BOOKSTORE



of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.
Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.
☞ For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

AT ZEVELY'S Drug Store,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.,
EXTRA FINE COMBS,
BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
FANCY EXTRACTS,
MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
November 14, 1872.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the [illegible] and Testament of M. M. Hanson, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.
☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.
Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS
A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. Be sure AND GET THE GENUINE.
Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price.
Direct all orders,
HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA
Jan. 16, 1873-5-12m.

FRESH GROCERIES.
A CHOICE LOT OF
MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES
Dec. 5, 72 [illegible] CROSLAND'S

WORTH & WORTH,
GENERAL
Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
B. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER
at Zevely's Drug Store,

A. N. ZEVELY,
[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
☞ Post-Office Address. Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

UNABRIDGED.
SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE
NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,-Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

BOOKS AT COST.
Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar,
Davie's Elements of Written Arithmetic,
" First Lessons "
" Practical "
" University "
" Intellectual "
Robinson's Progressive Higher "
Smith's
Wilson's Primer,
Wilson's Speller,
First Lessons in Botany,
Bullion's English and Latin Dictionary.
The above books will be sold at cost and carriage, if early application be made at the
Dec. 12, 1872. BOOK STORE.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C April 1st, 1873.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Breach, Miss Julia Dillon, Mrs. Nancy Davis. Mrs. Thomas Garret, Miss Mandy Hairston, (col. Mrs. Nancy Johnson, Miss Lizzie Johnson, Mrs) Margaret Kelly, Miss Malinda Lowery, Miss Eliza Marshel, Miss Elizabeth Page, Miss Tabitha Snow, Mrs. Susanah Vawter.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

William Bodford, Rubin Barrow, Henry Gray Nathaniel Gregory, W. H. Hare, Alexander Hepler Jere. Hester, Virgil Hester, William Jarvis, Arthur Lightfoot, (col.) H. W. Marshal, A. L. Miller, R. P. Rominger, L. E. Rice, John W. Steward, Neelous Wright.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

THEA-NECTAR
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
T E A.
THE Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at **Zevely's Drug Store** at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.
MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
WINSTON, N. C
THIS HOTEL is situated in one of the most favorable localities in this section.
Guests can reach Salem in a few minute walk.
☞ An excellent Table with well Ventilated Rooms.
April 18, 1872.-16-6m.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any-thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in case of colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral.* So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known, [illegible] need not publish the certificates of the[illegible] d. more than assure the public that i[illegible] are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ag[illegible]
For Fever and Agu[illegible] Chill Fever, [illegible] Ague, Periodic[illegible] and indeed a[illegible] from malar[illegible] poisons.

As its name [illegible] and does not fail. Contain[illegible] Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor [illegible] poisonous substance what[illegible] any patient. The nu[illegible] its cures in the ague dis[illegible] account, and we believe [illegible] the history of Ague medicine. Our [illegible] by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or [illegible] miasmatic localities, will be [illegible] by taking the AGUE CURE daily. [illegible] Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Ague Cure,
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral; consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure; and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity, and producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines fail.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
AND SOLD ALL ROUND THE WORLD.
PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LOTS in the town of Lexington,
Davidson County, N. C.

IN obedience of an order of the Board of County Commissioners made on the first Monday in March instant, I shall proceed to sell for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday of our next Superior Court, it being the 29th day of April, 1873. The following described lots, situated in the town of Lexington, near the Court-house, belonging to the County, to wit: Three lots North-east of the Court-house, to be sold separately. The said lots adjacent to the lots of H. Adams and R. A. King. Three other lots opposite the residence of Gen. J. M. Leach and the store-house of Earnheart and Nooe.—Also four lots opposite the Court-house, adjoining the lot of C. F. Lowe, known as the public well lots. All the above named lots are from twenty to fifty yards of the Court-house.

DAVID W. PICKETT, Commissioner.
BLACKMER & McCORKLE } Attorneys for
and J. T. BROWN, } Commissioners.
March 5th, 1873. 11-4ds.

10,000 POUNDS FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE at WOMMACK'S.

25 DOZEN BROOMS for sale at WOMMACK'S

25 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED, both home and northern growth, at WOMMACKS.

300 BUSHELS SPRING OATS at WOMMACK'S.

Prime Clover, [illegible], Timothy and other [illegible] Seeds,
at H. D. LOTTS.

Fresh Garden Seeds
PEERLESS AND EARLY ROSE POTATOES,
at H. D. LOTTS.